- 3. Class Counsel has requested the Court calculate their award using the percentage-of-the-fund method. Class Counsel request the Court award 15% of the common fund as attorney's fees and expenses (\$172,000.00.)
- 4. These requested attorney's fees are fair and reasonable under RCW 49.48.030 and the Ordinance ("SeaTac Municipal Code Chapter 7.45") based on the percentage-of-the-fund method. The Court reaches this conclusion after analyzing: (1) the results Class Counsel achieved; (2) Class Counsel's risk in this litigation; (3) the complexity of the issues presented; (4) the hours Class Counsel worked on the case; (5) Class Counsel's hourly rate; (6) the contingent nature of the fee; and (7) awards made in similar cases.
- 5. Class Counsel has submitted authority and declarations to support the Court's lodestar cross-check.
- 6. Class Counsel reasonably expended more than one-hundred twenty hours on the investigation, preparation, filing, and settlement of Plaintiff's Claims. Their detailed time records are based on contemporaneous records of hours worked. Class Counsel exercised billing judgment and billed efficiently.
- 7. Class Counsel's hourly rates \$565.00 for Duncan Turner, \$495.00 for Daniel Whitmore, and \$310.00 for Mark Trivett are reasonable hourly rates considering their individual "experience, skill, and reputation," *see Trevino v. Gates*, 99 F.3d 911, 924 (9th Cir. 1996) and the prevailing market rates in this jurisdiction. *See Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 895 (1984).
- 8. Applying these rates to the number of hours reasonable expended in litigation, Class Counsel's lodestar is approximately \$73,350.50. This lodestar reflects work and expenses

that was reasonable and necessarily expended on the pursuing Plaintiffs' claims and that are estimated to occur in concluding the case.

- 9. Based on the risk Class Counsel faced in litigating the certified questions and the quality of the work they performed, this Court finds a lodestar multiplier of approximately 2.3 is fair and reasonable.
- Carlson v. Lake Chelan Cmty. Hosp., 116 Wn. App. 718, 742-43, 75 P.3d 533 (2003) (affirming application of 1.5 multiplier to lodestar); Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp., 290 F.3d 1043, 1052-54 (9th Cir. 2002) (approving multiplier of 3.65); Steiner v. Am. Broad. Co., 248 Fed. Appx. 780, 783 (9th Cir. 2007) (approving multiplier of 6.85), Craft v. Cnty. of San Bernardino, 624 F. Supp. 2d 1113, 1125 (C.D. Cal. 2008) (approving multiplier of 5.2 and stating, "there is ample authority for such awards resulting in multipliers in this range or higher." Here, Plaintiffs pursued the action under a remedial Washington employment statute and a local minimum wage ordinance. Class Counsel pursued this action on a contingency fee basis and assumed the risk that if they were unsuccessful, they would receive no compensation for their work on the certified questions or settlement negotiations. This action involved novel and unresolved legal issues, and thus, the potential existed for a long and protracted litigation as the Court addressed its complexities.
- 11. Here, Plaintiffs pursued the action under a remedial Washington employment statute and a local minimum wage ordinance. Class Counsel pursued this action on a contingency fee basis and assumed the risk that if they were unsuccessful, they would receive no compensation for their work on the certified questions or settlement negotiations. This action

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